The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,597—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	7	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sunday Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd August, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppuy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Similipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for trains to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 26th August, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, DAHRINE, BUSHIRE, FAO and MOHAMMERAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVI AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 29th August, 1879, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON, VIÂ SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. *Java*, 1,465 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 400
Second Class passage ..... „ 336

The *Java* is due in London on 1st November. Transfer a Aden made by Company.

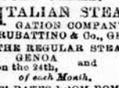
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 22nd August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines
Suez	360	220	60	
Port Said	380	240	100	
Messina	560	340	140	
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	Without Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 8th September.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th August 1879.

J. L. WATSON'S PATENT WATER LIFT.

THIS WATER LIFT is allowed to be the most simple in construction of any brought out. One worked by two coolies can lift a Supply of Water (54 Gallons) 16 to 17 feet high in two minutes.

There is no iron work about it, with the exception of the Spindle Mounting; no Valves to get out of order.

The model can be seen at work daily, Sundays excepted, at the Office of the undersigned, who will be glad to supply these Lifts and render all information needed.

Lifts to raise greater depths can also be supplied.

Any person infringing this Patent or using one of these Lifts obtained otherwise than through an authorized Agent will be prosecuted.

For particulars apply to

GEO. GAHAGAN,
Agent for Watson's Patent Water Lift, Bombay Presidency.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th July 1879.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

LOCAL BOARD.

W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
Andrew Hay, Esq.
E. Trebell Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
John Gordon, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA

Prospectuses on application.

[illegible] & Co.,
Bombay [illegible] Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— BANGALORE ..	2342	450	C. Fraser	20th Aug.
(s) PIGONAH	3130	550	J. Ormsn	5th Sept.
—& VENETIA	2726	450	C. G Perrins	12th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

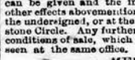
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3100	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

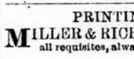
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3034	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3633	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

NOTICE.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. MAHARAJA are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from MAULMAIN, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866 and in the Matter of the Mandvee Spinning, Weaving and Press Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

In accordance with an order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Green in the above matter on the 12th day of June, 1879, the Official Liquidator of the above Company will put up for sale by Public Auction at his office in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 25th day of August, instant, at 3-30 o'clock through Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co., Auctioneers (unless previously disposed of by private contract) all that piece of land containing 10,000 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Mumwar, in the district of Nasick, in the presidency of Bombay, forming part of the property of the said Company in Liquidation together with the Bungalow situate on the said piece of land and the buildings standing thereon, containing two cotton presses with the pumps and machinery thereto belonging, and all the tools, effects, and property belonging to the said Company in Liquidation, and lying on the said premises, subject, nevertheless, to the offer for the purchase of the said property on the bid therefor, which the Official Liquidator shall propose to accept, being approved of by the said Honourable Court.

Information regarding the said piece of land and buildings can be given and the inventory of the machinery, plant, and other effects abovementioned may be inspected at the Office of the undersigned, or at the Official Liquidator's Office in Elphinstone Circle. Any further particulars can be obtained, and the conditions of sale, which is approved of by the Court, can be seen at the same office.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1879.

NOTICES.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS under the Firm and Style of BEST and Co.

J. McLINTOCK.

Madras, 9th August 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

MILLER & RICHARD'S Presses, Types, and all requisites, always in stock.—Terms cash.

EWING & Co.,
Agents, Calcutta.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine Cream for Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozoniser, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.

56, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

NOTICE.

IF the Bay Australian Gelding PUTNEY, believed to be the property of Lieut. GEORGE M. FARRELL, Adjutant H. H. Nizam's African Body Guard, and left with us at Live y since the 12th February last by Mr. J. RAINSFORD, is not REMOVED, and ALL HIS EXPENSES for LIVERY, &c., DISPRAYED to the undersigned on or before the 24th instant, he will be SOLD at their RISK by PUBLIC AUCTION at BENNETT and Co. on the same date to the highest bidder, and both the above-named parties will be amenable for any loss arising therefrom.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
Veterinary and Livery Stables, Churney Road, Bombay, 20th August 1879.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

		Rs. per barrel	25 lbs. each.
F	F	11-8	do do.
F	F F	12	do do.
F	1 lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.	
F F	do	9	do.
F F F	do	10	do.
F	4 do	10	do.
F F	do	10	do.
F F F	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM

OF

CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,

AND

FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,

FOR

DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY

CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY

OF

OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

FVARIOUS SIZES,

FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Banks, Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement a Railway Station a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be Printed at the "Bombay Gazette Press."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLAN RANOLD, Captain Jones, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS forthwith.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st August 1879.

FOR SALE, at Basim, Berar, a BASKET CARRIAGE or SMALL PHAETON, with Shafts and Pole and Single and Double HARNESS, and a pair of large GREY PONIES. The Turn-out conveyed free to the Akola Railway Station. Price Rs. 400.

A highly polished Teakwood large ALMIRAH, the door forming a large cheval glass, in which the whole figure can be seen. Rs. 125, including packing and conveyance as above.

Apply to

T. F. POPE, Esq.,
Basim, Berar.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by

EVERY MAIL STEAMER.

Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,

Complete with Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and Instructions for Use.

Cash Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	1 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SECOND EDITION.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,

AND

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

As exemplified by the History of the Bombay Harbour Forcshore.

WITH REPLIES TO "K." BY H.

TO BE OBTAINED AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS,

BEING NOTES OF A HOLIDAY TOUR IN AUSTRALIA.

BY

HENRY CORNISH.

Handsomely Bound, Cloth Gilt, Rs. 3; Post free, Rs. 3 4.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKET

COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,

FOR

DESTROYING RATS,

RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BILLIARD MATCH—The fourth and final part of the match of 3,000 up for a valuable SILVER CUP will be played at TEMPLE BAR THIS EVENING.

WANTED BUNGALOW in MARINE LINES, furnished or unfurnished, or chambers in Rampart Row. Address RAMBLER, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, 26, Holborn Viaduct. For Price Lists and Life Member's Tickets apply to PURVIS' AGENCY.

TO DAY, from 6, GRAND ENGLISH DINNER, 7: Cold Supper till 12, Rs. 1; Punch à la romaine; at 9 Billiard Match, TEMPLE BAR.

VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC SPORTS.—A Tent will be erected for the Public, where Refreshments will be supplied by the undersigned (weather permitting). GREEN and JARVIS, Apollo Bunder.

BASS'S BEER in WOOD at Rs. 75 per Hhd. SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR MANZANILLA SHERRY Rs. 23 per dozen. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a MANILLA CURLY HAIR DOG. Price Rs. 60. Apply to SPAN, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, A. and F. PEARS TRANSPARENT SOAPS of every description, retail and wholesale, at COWASJEE BROTHERS, 3, Hornby Row.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES, at PEARSE'S, 82, Apollo Street, Fort.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.....Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... „ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY'S

THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs. a.		CASH. Rs. a.
25 0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY Qts.	23 4
22 8	* STAR, WHITE LABEL Qts.	21 4
21 0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT Qts.	20 0
	** STARS, Quarts	
	*** STARS, Quarts	
	**** STARS { FLASKS / ½ FLASKS	

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

ENGLISH COODS.

Via SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriage, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

To accompany *orders*, and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers, and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND

66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*," Newspaper, Calcutta.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE.

WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE, TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE,
WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the New Congelator can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

A final inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net, Cash Rs. 100.

Ditto, ditto, on TWO DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash, Rs. 275.

Messrs. Clubs, Traders, &c. supplied at wholesale rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machine can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

ELEVATOR

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machines. Each Rs. 2-0.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the wines, is an entirely new adaptation. Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES

FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The only expense incurred in such operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything.

The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation ..... Rs. 175 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap ..... Rs. 140 0

Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining ..... Rs. 160 0

Railway Ice Box specially constructed for Railway Travelling ..... Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituent, with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co., for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made Arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. has been established at No. 23, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus and Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. and Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus and Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed, being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus and Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. and Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &.

FOR SALE,

CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Montferrant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls. Hhd.				Rs. 170
St. Emilion	do.	do.	do.	„ 220
St. Julien	do.	do.	do.	„ 275
Medoc per dozen quarts				„ 15
St. Julien	do.			„ 18
Margaux	do.			„ 25

BRANDY IN CASES.

Cognac Vieux per dozen ..... Rs. 18
Cognac Champagne do. ..... „ 20

Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKY.

THE CREAM of OLD IRISH WHISKIES, pure, mild, delicious and very wholesome. Universally recommended by the medical profession.

KINAHAN & CO.

Wholesale Depot, 20 Great Titchfield Street, } London.
Export Depot, 33, Commercial Street. }

CAUTION.—Any person imitating the seal cork or labels, or fraudulently filling old bottles will be rigorously prosecuted. Information will be thankfully received by

CHARLES DAY & Co., The Sole Export Agents.
17, Water Lane, London.

CARLTON WHISKEY.

11 years old. Rs. 32 per doz. 5 years old. Rs. 28 per doz.

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RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,

London and Inverness.

For analysis and testimonials apply to

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, SOLE AGENTS.

June 1879.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

* CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balarguey, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs.	16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Los Canons	„	18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„	20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	„	20 per doz. Qts.
Do. Lafitte	„	25 „
STILL HOCKS:—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs.	17 per doz. Qts.
Do.	„	20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Gelsenheimer	„	18 per doz. Qts.
Do.	„	21 per case of 2 doz. pints.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 22ND AUGUST 1879.

Consols in London yesterday were still quoted at 97¾, and French Rentes at 117, but Four per cent. Enfaced Rupee Paper has receded from 78¼ to 78, while Fours-and-a-half are unaltered at 83¾.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening is again more favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 56 15-16 to 58¼ per cent. The Reserve has increased by £500,000, while Discounts are less by £100,000. In the open market the rate of discount quoted on 6 months' Bank Bills is quoted at 1⅞ and on 3 months' at 1 per cent. per annum. With the large amount, however, which will be required to pay for imports of bread stuffs, it is not unlikely that we may see money begin to advance in value ere long.

In the General Produce markets there is no change quoted. Linseed and Rapeseed are both reported steady. Silesian Spelter has advanced from £17 5 to £17.10 per ton.

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday was reported firm, and Cotton in Liverpool closed steady, Surats in better demand, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. In spot quotations we notice an advance of 1-16d. in G. F. Ginned Dharwar, and a decline of 1-16d. in G. F. and F. Compta and Good Dhollera. To all appearance the upward movement seems at an end for the time being, and in New York yesterday, although ready Mid. Uplands was still quoted at 11¼ cents, November shipment had receded from 10·33 to 10·30 cents. per lb.

Bar Silver, according to Reuter, has advanced from 51¼d. to 51 13-16d. per oz., but so far as we can learn from private sources, the quotation should be 51¼d. sellers, 51⅛d. buyers.

Exchange, as was to be expected from the rates obtained for Council drafts on Wednesday, opened this morning with a firmer feeling, and an advance of 1-32d. all round. During the day there has been very little done and at the close the tendency, if anything, is rather quieter. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand			1s. 7 15-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight		1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Credits,	3	,, ,,	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Documents,	4	,, ,,	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
France	3	,, ,,	2·13	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and we still quote demand drafts at ¼ to 3-16 per cent. premium, and 60 days' sight at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount.

Government Paper has shown rather more steadiness to-day. There is less disposition to sell and values are practically ¼ per cent better. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94; Fours and-a-half, Rs. 100¾ to ½.

The Share Market remains dull in the extreme with very little doing, Bank of Bombay are again 4 per cent lower, closing at Rs. 657½. In Land shares we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba, and a recovery of Re.1 in Frere. Press shares are generally unchanged, the only movement being an advance of Rs. 10 in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet at in most cases previous quotations. There is an advance of Rs. 5 in Coorla and Manockjee Petit, and a decline of like extent in Khatao Mucoonjee and Oriental.

Cotton to-day has been steady at previous prices. A moderate demand prevails on Continental account, and purchases are reported of about 400 bales Omra at Rs. 217 for Good and Rs. 213 for Jully Good Fair. We quote as follows :—

Good Omra	.....	Rs. 217	per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do	.....	,, 213	,,
G. F. do	.....	,, 208	,,
Good Dhollera	(nominal).	,, 223	,,
F. G. F. do	.....	,, 214	,,
G. F. do	do	208	,,

Seeds continue firm owing to the limited stocks on the spot. Linseed is being bought for export at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1, and Gujarat Rapeseed at Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7 per cwt.

Piece Goods are not quotably altered. In the bazaar only a very small business is still passing, but to arrive sellers continue firm, and the tendency of the market for the more distant future is certainly not towards lower prices.

Coals are fairly steady. There are buyers but no sellers to arrive at present nominal quotations, and from home shipments are very light.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	50,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	657½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,330	425	212-10	6 do	109

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	,000	all	15 ps*	825
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	118
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p. s.	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	3,000	1,400	all	15 p. s.	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.		650
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do		950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct		500
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.		570
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25		470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	20 p.s.		435
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	14 do		25
Broach Cotton Co	400	125	all	10 do		22
Carwar Co	1,000	1,300	all	75 do		50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,850	all	50 do		250
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	800	1,200	all	15 do		125
East India Press Co.	883	1,000	all	100 do		800
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do		825
French Press Co	800	500	all	75 p.s.		450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	all	30 do		190
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do		165
Salamon's Press Co	800	500	all	25 do		225
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	60 do		450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	125 do		1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct		500
Volkart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.		490

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		375
Alliance Spinning	2,500	250	all	30 p.	1,000
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	10	10	Nil	62
Bhawnagar M. and F. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	do	625
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	500	all	do	510
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	175
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	360
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	do	750
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	877	1,000	all	do	752½
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	600	do	475
Jeera Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	590
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	do	525
E. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	430
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning	43	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,140
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.ct	980
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	Nil	860
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	85
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do	560
Oriental	4,000	625	all	do	535
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	do	40
Ruttonjee S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	450
Soonderdas Spinning	60	1,000	all	do	475
Do do, ½ Share	350	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	do	710
Victoria Mills	551	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	250	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	2,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Meriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

B. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	21⅝	3 p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	13	14 6 do	26
Ditto	..	£20	6⅝	7 8 do	12
Ditto	..	£20	31	12 1 do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19	6 10 do	280

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.		1,880
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p.s.		2,980
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct		68
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. s.		116
Bombay SawMills Co.	600	1,000	all	...		490
Bombay and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.			500	200	36 p. s.	270
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000		200	100	7½ p. ct	10
Mechanical Building Co.	1,000		200	all	p. s.	15
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	25		8,000	1,000	85 p. s.	915
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,00		100	100	10 p.ct.	100
Treacher and Co.	1,000		500	6 all	62½ p.s.	650
Vizgas Patent Slip Co.	1,00		250	all	p.ct	15

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 16th Aug. 1879.

	Open 1,268½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		70,860	0	0
Merchandize		1,58,626	0	0
Telegraph		613	0	0
	Total Rs.	2,29,498	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles	Total Rs.	2,43,054	8	6
Increase		13,556	8	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship British Sovereign, 1,292 tons, Captain J. Sexton, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

The ship County of Aberdeen, 1,865 tons, Captain J. Drummond, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co' s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, sailed yesterday for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 28 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. Maratha, 504 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Anderson, R. A., one native lady, 5 Commissariat inspectors and one clerk, and 33 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Maratha(s)	Mitchell	Bussorah, Aug 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Burma (s)	Allen	Zanzibar.
	Australia (s)	Cates	Southampton.
	Akola (s)	Stuart	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Ship British Sovereign, Sexton, to Diamond Island. Ship County of Aberdeen, Drummond, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.
18 Loch Linnhe ..... Nobson ..... Melbourne, July 17.
Ailsa ..... Allen ..... Liverpool, May 7.
Peterborough ..... Gardner ..... Melbourne, July 6.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 18.—Steamer City of Oxford.

PASSENGERS.
Per Loch Linnhe.—Mr and Mrs Wilks.
Per Peterborough—Mr Brown, Mr Baldock, Mr Richard Wilkens, Mr Dennis Collasan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 22.

From Liverpool.
Rydal Hall s—100 kegs iron rose nails, E Ebrahim Currim; 50 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

From London.
Dunphaile Castle—40 drums linseed oil, Somersey Premjee; 1 case varnish, 1 case French polish, and 6 cases paint of sorts, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Lombardy s—20 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Dewa Gungadhur—50 cases empty soda water bottles, Hassum Ahmed; 4 casks lemon chiome, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Alnwick Castle —5 hogsheads port wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Manilla s—25 cases vermouth, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Elgin s—15 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee; 20 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Glasgow.
Sidonia s—50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From Genoa.
Manilla s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee; 10 cases and 1 hogshead brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee.

From Trieste.
Khiva s—10 casks glass beads, Surufally Goolam Hoosein, Vorwaarts s—23 cases glassware, Hassum Ahmed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 22.

For Liverpool.
Italia s—450 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co; 830 cwts wet dates, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz and Co; 36 bales wool, Dawood Durwesh; 26 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 110 bales cotton waste and 7 bales rags, Curim Pudumsey; 189 bales cotton waste, Tockersey Jewraz; 90 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 82 bales cotton waste and 85 bales rags; Doosa Lalljee; 3 bales cotton waste, D Shapoorjee and Co; 25 bales wool, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy.
Ryde Hall s—225 cases bones, Natha Kesa; 151 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 188 bales wool, the Cooper Landing Co.
Ellen Bates—50 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondarjee; 20 bales hides, Khanmahamed Nensey.

For London.
Australia s—6½ cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 8 cwts ivory, Mahomedjee Hajee Adomjee; 3 cwts ivory, Abdoolrehmon Ahmed; 450 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Genoa.
Assiria s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Marseilles.
Assiria s—1,378 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Venice.
Bangalore s—250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

For Trieste.
Bangalore s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels &c. Co.; 100 bales cotton Kunkler, Singer and Co.

For Suez.
Australia s—1 bundle silk, Hajee Zenell Abedin; 1 bundle silk Hajee Ally Babanee.

For Calcutta.
Chanda s—91 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchud; 60 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass.

For Hongkong.
Kashgar s—120 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

HIGH COURT.—August 23.

(Before the Honorable the Chief Justice and the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

394—R T Hearn—G W Terry vs Burjorjee Dorabjee and another —Muljee and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 19.
Smyth, Major, 15th Regt, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

August 20.
Havelock, Major, Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from Madras.

August 21.
Bateman, 2nd Lieut, 4-60th Rifles, on leave, from Meerut.
Anderson, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Moncrieff, Major, R E, on furlough, from Meerut.

August 22.
Davidson, Lieut, 94th Regt, to join, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—August 22.
Evans, Lieut, 9th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Sawyer, Lieut, 31st Regt, on leave, to England.
Forbes, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Hart, Lieut, R E, on duty, to England.
Bateman, 2nd Lieut, 4-60th Rifles, on leave, to England.
Badcock, Captain, Dy Asst Comt Genl, on leave, to England.
Neave, Captain, 18th Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Porter, Lieut, 28th Punjaub N I, on leave, to England.
Moncrieff, Major, R E, on leave, to England.
Baestow, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, to England.
Bensing, Lieut, 8th Regt, on leave, to England.
Abbott, Captain, 8th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Lucas, Col, R A, on duty, to Aden.
Alseby, Co., Bengal Army, on leave, to England.
Smyth, Major, 15th Regt, on leave, to Purundhur.
Havelock, Major, Hydrabad Contingent, to join, to Lingsagur.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 19.)

The Right Hon the Secretary of State for India has granted extension of leave to the undermentioned Members of the Madras Civil Service :—Mr Melver, for one month ; Mr G T Mackenzie, Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, for six months Surgeon-Major Nanny, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras, privilege leave for twenty-eight days.

Judicial Department.
Mr Thomas, Acting Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah, furlough to Europe for fifteen months.
Mr Hughesdon to act as District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot.
Mr Gribble to act as District and Sessions Judge, North Tanjore.
Mr Overbury to act as District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar.
Mr Egan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to act as Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah.
Mr Travers to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah.

Ecclesiastical Department.
The Rev D J French, Acting Chaplain of St Mark's, Bangalore, to act as Chaplain of Aurungabahad.
The Rev J B Trend to be Chaplain of St Mark's, Baugalore.
The Rev D G Clarke to be Chaplain of Vellore.

Revenue Department.
Mr Irvine to act as Collector, District Magistrate, and Agent, to the Governor, Vizagapatam. This cancels the appointment of Mr Foster.
Mr McCarthy to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District, Nellore.
Mr Underwood to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar.

Public Works Department.
The following transfers have been ordered :—
Mr Russell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the office of Superintending Engineer, 4th Circle (Assistant to Superintending Engineer), to the Erode Division.
Mr Russell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Erode Division, to the office of Superintending Engineer, 4th Circle, as Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, 4th Circle.
Mr Montserrat, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Madura to the Dindigul Division.
Mr Usher, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, examination leave for three months.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant, W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1879.

No 974, Vol E Walsh, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to letter D Company.

By Order W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Bori Bandar Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1878 and will continue so until further notice :—

Mails.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bandar Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For Poona, Madras Presidency, the Deccan and the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	12 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For the Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kattywar and Kutch	5-30 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M.	Grant Road. 6-30 A.M.
For ditto Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagothna Mhar. Khed, Dapooli, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	Do.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P Railway as far as Poona. also for S. M. Country Sattara, Kolapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, &c.	6 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	Bori Bander. 6-55 A.M.
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Nandgaon	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	7-55 A.M.
For Uran & Panwell				...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails, will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
First Quarter ..... 24th, 8h. 3'0m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Sat. 23	.....	5 44	6 20	2 46 m 9 35 a	8 42 m 9 7 a
Sun. 24	11 Sunday after Trinity St. Bartholomew.	5 45	6 20	3 44 m 3 21 a	9 35 m 10 5 a
Mon. 25	.....	5 45	6 19	5 0 m 4 17 a	10 44 m 11 14 a
Tues. 26	English Mail expected.	5 45	6 18	6 25 m 5 43 a	0 12 a .....
Wed. 27	.....	5 45	6 17	7 53 m 7 40 a	0 42 m 1 58 a
Th. 28	.....	5 46	6 17	9 6 m 8 59 a	2 10 m 3 15 a
Fri. 29	.....	5 46	6 16	9 58 m 10 0 a	3 17 m 4 9 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, begs to inform the Public that his visit to BOMBAY will shortly terminate, and having been informed that many persons have been prevented from calling upon him, owing to an impression that his charges were excessive, takes this opportunity to state that such is not the case, a fact acknowledged by all who have compared his SPECTACLE-FRAMES with those supplied by other makers (for importance of which, see ADVERTISEMENTS and PAMPHLETS) not to mention the well-known and immense superiority of his NON-PRISMATIC PEBBLE's, over all others.
Other makers have copied his NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES, but purchasers comparing them, with those from Mr. Menist, will at once be convinced of the difference.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

ALSTON—August 12th, at Talup Factory, Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of John Alston, Esq., of a daughter.
KETTLEWELL—August 14th, at Landour, Mrs. George Kettlewell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PENTON—MILLER—August 18th, at Saint Mark's Church, Bangalore, Lieutenant Arthur P. Penton, Royal Artillery, son of the late Major Thomas Penton, 8th Hussars, to Mittie, second surviving daughter of the late Mr. John Miller, Barrister-at-Law, and Administrator General of Madras.

DEATH.

HURT—August 2nd, at Kandahar, of cholera, Ralph Paul John eldest son of the late Rev. John Francis Hurt, Rector of Bilbourough and Strelly, Nottinghsm, aged 25 years.
MAYNE—August 18th, at Vellore, Elizabeth, wife of Captain Robert Mayne.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879.

As we anticipated at the time, the sensational telegram which was recently despatched from London to the *Times of India*, stating that Captain Carey had been sentenced to death, had not the slightest foundation in fact. Even the rumour to that effect was only credited in London by the ill-informed; Reuter did not notice the report, neither did any of the respectable journals, and as it turns out, the sentence of the court-martial was, dismissal from the service, accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. It was clear, moreover, from the first that the proceedings of the court were quite irregular. It was assumed on Colonel Harrison's interested statement alone that Captain Carey was in command of the Prince's escort—an assumption which was not in any way borne out by the facts—yet upon that assumption the court proceeded to try the case. The decision of the home authorities, that the evidence did not justify the conviction, will be concurred in by all who have impartially considered that evidence; while the information that Captain Carey has been permitted to return to duty will be received with a feeling of relief by all whose sense of fair play and justice has not been blinded by the fanatical desire for a victim, which the unfortunate Prince's death gave rise to.

The officer on General Stewart's staff who corresponds for the *Pioneer* has sent that journal an account of the arrangements for the return march of the troops from Kandahar, which is very suggestive of the plight to which that portion of the British army has been reduced under the leadership of the new K. C. B. We read of regiments and batteries returning to Pishin piecemeal, the transport and draught animals being sent back across the Kojuck to bring on another batch of troops. But now would it have been supposing that the exigencies of active service had necessitated the mobilization of the whole division? What if that division had been compelled to take the field at any time during the past six months? It was, in short, an exceedingly fortunate thing for General Stewart that the war ended when it did, for of all that vast array of 45,000 camels that left India for the use of his column, there are not enough animals remaining to furnish transport for 2,000 men. Our friends the Russians are beginning a march of six hundred miles with 20,000 men who are content with but 15,000 camels altogether. It remains to be seen whether the Russian leaders will succeed any better than our generals, who, by their utter and complete neglect to arrange for the feeding of their transport animals, endangered the position of the troops under their command by landing them at Kandahar, five hundred miles away from their base, in a condition of complete immobility, and unable to execute as an army a single day's march. Not even the heavy guns can be removed from Kandahar until the bullocks and horses are returned from Pishin. For doing all this, and for having left undone those things in the way of organization that they ought to have done, our generals have been made Knight Commanders of the Bath, while the men who have obtained them that distinction are, in reward for their trouble, receiving C. B's and C. S. I.-ships by the dozen. There is one thing which we would wish to point out to our Allahabad contemporary. Some time ago it lent its leading columns to those gentlemen at Kandahar who were endeavouring to hide their own delinquencies by casting unjust blame on the Bombay Government and General Phayre, for the work which has been done in Sind, the Bolan, and Quetta. Subsequently, our contemporary admitted the error into which it had been led, and published the fact that all those stores which have been—as it has turned out—unnecessarily concentrated at Quetta, were forwarded and carried by Bombay expressly at the desire, and solely on account of the Supreme Government. Knowing this, why should the *Pioneer* continue to permit its correspondent on General Stewart's staff without contradiction to write of General Phayre's "obstinate determination in defiance of the inexorable logic of facts . . . . to pour "an enormous quantity of useless food into "Quetta," and so on, to the same effect? The very fact which that correspondent is now making so much of—that there is food and fodder above the Bolan in plenty—shows conclusively how lax must have been the arrangements which permitted the transport animals of the army to die of want in thousands in the midst of that plenty—shows, moreover, that both General Stewart and Major Sandeman neglected their duty when they failed to apprise the Supreme Government that the stores which it was hurrying on to Quetta were not required.

A recent number of *Vanity Fair* contains a curious account of a ball of the very highest "ton" at which only a few married women were seen dancing. The maidens of the period it would seem, like the "Tenth," "don't dance." The young ladies in England, if we are to credit the society journals, are beginning to prefer the exercise they can have from riding or lawn tennis to dancing; and the matrons ought to be very thankful for this caprice of their juniors, because in the old times married women, unless they were very handsome, or very *chic*, were the most determined wall-flowers of a London ball-room. But the maids are surely wise in their generation. At a time when beauty is valued so highly as it is now, to throw one's good looks and complexion away is a mistake; and this will happen before one and twenty is reached, should that dissipated up-of-nights kind of life be led which has been the fashion with ladies, young and old, of recent years. According to the English society journals there is a great deal of plain-speaking now-a-days about certain social matters. When Thackeray described Ethel Newcome as taking an academy ticket, marked "sold" from a picture to attach it to her own dress, he thought he was delineating Miss Ethel as a very scoffer among the scoffing; but if that young lady was to live again in this generation, she would not have gone in for such a round about way of stating a fact; it would not have hurt her at all to have described with the utmost candour, the particulars of the intended sale, and the precise money value that had been set upon herself. Beauty is at last frankly admitted in Mayfair to be as much a marketable commodity as wealth, and young women, being well aware of the fact, have apparently learnt—better late than never—that dancing in a vile atmosphere all night is not the best way to preserve it. The question now ought therefore to be, can the married ranks keep up the ball when the single have deserted it? In India we know that if it was not for the married ladies there would be no ball at all; but then dancing in India and dancing in England are two different things, and what is a matter of course in an Indian ball-room may be quite a revolution in a London one.

India has been called the paradise of dancers—most probably by a married woman. Indian ball-rooms are seldom crowded, they are often tolerably cool, always airy; and the music, so often military, is exhilarating. But above all, a lady married or single, who wishes to dance need never want partners. When there are from five to ten gentlemen to every lady, it cannot but be that the latter will have as much dancing as she likes. It is sometimes counted unto them as unrighteousness that this should be their privilege. The cynical declare, for example, that ladies in India, being complete mistress of the situation, abuse their power, and are too often haughty and condescending where they ought to exhibit a more tolerant Christian spirit and demeanour. In truth, anyone who has left a London ball-room only three weeks before must be a little astonished at what he sees here. In the one the gentlemen are all in request; in the other, the ladies. One hostess goes about coaxing and imploring the gentlemen to have compassion on the partnerless ladies; the other hostess is in such immense demand herself that she has no time to do anything but dance. If she *had* any leisure to attend to her duties her time would no doubt be spent in inducing the ladies, in their great condescension, to dance with wall-flower men. But the task would often be a thankless one, because Indian ladies can afford to choose for themselves their own partners out of the large selection available—a thing which few in London have the chance of doing. There is doubtless some truth in the complaints of the ruder sex in this matter. It is a well known peculiarity of the female character to value little what it has got. A sealskin jacket, an Arab horse, or anything equally valuable and pretty, is quite too awfully nice so long as it is in a shop window or a dealer's stables, but once let the capricious fair one possess either, and it is ten to one that she will be tired of jacket or horse in a week. The same sense of satiety occurs with partners. Miss Teetotum, who hugs herself in London on the temporary possession of a briefless barrister all to herself, for ten minutes of a quadrille, will often hardly give a civil answer to the crowd of ball-room suitors she wearies of in India. She puts off one, fibs to another, disappoints a third, and renders pompous civilians and whiskered colonels furious, when she at last, very naturally, trots off with a beardless sub-lieutenant whose name has never, perhaps, been entered on her card. All persons, male or female, who have the ball at their feet are likely to be spoiled by their prosperity, and the autocrats of the ball-room are no exceptions to the rule. Indeed, the same thing that the gentlemen complain of in India is complained of by the ladies at home—the men in London behave in a similar objectionable manner to the women in India. Masters of the situation, they will only dance with whom they please, nor could any man desire a better revenge for the affronts of an Indian ball-room than the spectacle seen in an English one, of dozens of pairs of beautiful eyes regarding imploringly every tailed coat that passes.

But if the new fashion holds—which it probably will,—there will be many reforms in the ball-room, if the ball-room continues to exist at all. All persons, parents, daughters, and especially husbands—will be beginning to acknowledge that the ball is a very unsatisfactory, unwholesome, and expensive way of pursuing pleasure. All suffer from sitting up late, and from eating suppers and drinking wine at a time of night when they had better be in bed; and, after all, more men are bound in silken bonds and golden fetters in the country and on the sea beach than ever are handcuffed in the ball-room, whilst the wear and tear of balls on the feminine constitution, and of course on the feminine face, are sometimes frightful. Nor is the expense a matter of small moment. A ball costs as much almost as a park hack, and it is not to be forgotten that many people think that a bright English girl never looks so well as when on horseback. Even in India balls are ruinous on account of the cost of dresses. When a lady can only wear a ball dress which costs ten pounds once, but goes to every dance she is invited to, matrimony becomes something quite out of the question. As regards the pleasures to be derived from a ball, the maids of merry England are probably not losing very much by their present self-denial. Torn dresses, sick headaches, the wrong partners, muddy complexions, and lack lustre eyes are things which soon pall. A *debutante* will naturally always enjoy her ball and dancing, but young ladies who have seen some seasons in town are in a different category. They soon begin to talk as if they were old, and balls are at the bottom of their cynicism. It is better for them in every way if their pleasures are more of the day, and less of the night; if they enjoy more fresh air, and as a consequence better health. It is not good either for the fair ones to take stimulants in the shape of manufactured wine in order to keep the excitement going, though this is what they have long been doing in London, if we are to believe the evidence of their medical men. On the whole, there will not be cause for much regret if the world of folly invents a new amusement, and if it decrees balls as played out. Not even in India need we sorrow if a more reasonable recreation should ensue. Balls in India are more or less one-sided affairs, and such one-sided things do not yield very much enjoyment, indeed there are few amusements that do. There is the crumpled rose leaf always to remind one of the vanity of the preacher. Will the revolution in London society affect the fair despots of our Indian ball-rooms? Deprecating their displeasure, we venture to hope that it will. We venture to hope that the typical Miss Teetotum will be none the worse for a little levelling down, after so long a lease of levelling up.

Tewfick Pasha has consented to accept a civil list of £100,000 per annum instead of the £360,000 which was drawn by his father. Out of this he has to support the Princess, his mother, and those of his brothers who have remained in Egypt. Tewfick's great embarrassment at present is what is he to do with his father's harem! The late Khedive was very much married, indeed, and although he took with him to exile some fifty or sixty fair companions, he has left the respectable balance of six hundred more behind at the disposal of the bewildered Tewfick, who at present is obliged to disburse some £3,000 per month for the feeding alone of this vast host of grass-widows. The establishment is clearly beyond the scope of the new Viceroy's reduced income, and accordingly how to get rid of the fair ladies is *the* difficulty of the day in Egypt. No w

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

DONATION TO THE AFGHAN TROOPS.

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

The Government has granted six months' donation batta to the troops who crossed the frontier and served during the late operations in Afghanistan.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

LATEST FROM THE CAPE.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

Advices from Cape Town up to the 5th instant state that General Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Rorke's Drift on the 3rd instant. It is stated on the best authority that King Cetewayo is at a kraal to the north of the Black Umvolosi with only a small body of followers.

LIEUTENANT CAREY RELEASED.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The *Times* in a leading article announces that the court-martial on Lieut. Carey gave a sentence of guilty against him with dismissal from the service, but recommended him to mercy. The British authorities, however, have decided that the evidence did not justify his conviction, and have quashed the proceedings. Lieut. Carey will be released from arrest to-day and will retain his rank in the Army.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, AUG. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

Arrivals.—Macduff and Mirzapore.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats better demand.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4 per cent. do.	83⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	97½
Bar Silver	51 13-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£20,400,000 Inc. £500,000
Bills Discounted	£17,000,000 Dec. £100,000
Bullion	£35,400,000 unchanged.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 58½ per cent.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, AUG. 22, 7-20 A.M.

Mail steamer Khiva from Bombay arrived.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	49	37	60
21 Thursday	0	24	...
22 Friday	...	0	80
Total	49	61	42
Fall up to 22nd Aug. 1878	94	93	91
Do. to 22nd Aug. 1877	49	38	45

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—AUG. 23.

CANNANORE, 4-17 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. Fall of rain 35 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, rain during night; wind N.W. 4; thermometer 79; barometer 29·862. Fall of rain 84 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind N.E.N.W. Fall of rain 2 inches 15 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-35 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W. light, thermometer 82. Fall of rain 39 cents.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st Aug.—10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m.

Means of observations for 24 hours.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah	29·720
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	·895
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded :8).	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·9
General Direction of Wind	WSW, SSW to WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours { from midnight	315 [WSW.
Fall of Rain { to midnight	0·24
Total fall during the month	15·98
" " "	49·01
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd Aug.	0·25

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

(Division No 2.)

BARODA	In. Cts.	SABARMATI.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	26 93	Previously registered	25 34
August 17	0 5	August 17	1 38
" 18	0 90	" 18	0 10
" 19	0 10	" 19	0 6
Total	27 98	Total	26 88

VIRAMGAM.	In. Cts.	WADHWAN.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	13 63	Previously registered	11 84
August 17	0 12	August 17	0 0
" 18	0 2	" 18	0 0
" 19	0 0	" 19	0 0
Total	13 77	Total	13 20

KHARAGHODA.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	11 84
August 17	0 17
" 18	0 0
" 19	0 0
Total	12 1

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 17.

(As taken at 10 A.M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Dry bulb.	Change since yesterday.	Wet bulb.	Humidity. Percentage of saturation.	Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Amount of cloud 0 to 10.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Jacobabad	29·610	+0·08	95·3	+0·5	80·6	51	−7	E	9	3	...
Kurrachee	29·648	+0·47	85·5	+1·5	75·8	62	−9	S S W	16	4	...
Deesa	29·737	+0·50	76·2	+2·2	73·7	84	−11	S		1	0·14
Rajkot	29·706	+0·47	81·1	−0·5	76·1	78	+15		9	9	0·12
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	29·795	+0·42	79·5	−0·3	77·0	89	−4	S W	19	10	0·17
Goa*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	29·758	+0·56	82·2	+4·2	76·0	74	−6	Calm	7	10	0·07
Belgaum	29·892	+0·33	70·4	+0·3	69·1	94	+3	S W	7	10	0·70

WEATHER REMARKS.

Kurrachee—Fine weather with passing clouds.

Deesa—Overcast; passing showers during day.

Rajkot—Passing temporary showers; fine weather with passing clouds.

Bombay—Overcast; passing showers during day.

Akola—Overcast; fine weather with passing clouds.

Belgaum—Overcast; moist and muggy.

* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 5-32d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8 5 32d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Francs 3 "	2·13	"

A FEW weeks ago our London correspondent told us that Sir Albert Sassoon's new house at Kensington Gore was a marvel of what artistic skill, employing unlimited wealth, could now accomplish in London; and led us to understand that this handsome and luxuriously upholstered residence was considered one of the "sights" of London. That the description of the interior of Sir Albert's residence was not overstated by our correspondent is confirmed by the fact that the report of its elegance has reached the ears of at least one of the London Society journals—*Vanity Fair*—which speaks of it in the following terms:—"Sir Albert Sassoon's house at the corner of Queen's Gate is a thing to be seen and remembered. Outside it is of a very ordinary type, but inside it is amazing, having been handled in a marvellous manner by that cunning artist, Mr. Henry. There is a large dining-room covered with Windsor tapestries and inlaid panelling, a large drawing-room of the purest and most delicate style of Louis XVI., a grand staircase and conservatory, and numberless rooms, beautified with plush, and silk, and modern cabinets, wherein for the first time has been reproduced the delicate chasing of a hundred years ago. The bedrooms are such that one wonders how anybody can sleep in them without dreaming that he is Solomon in all his glory. The house and contents are altogether a surprising and magnificent specimen of modern art upholstery." After reading this description, one is almost tempted to take up the refrain of the Queen of Sheba, when she first gazed upon the glories of Solomon, "Behold the half was not told me."

WE stated the other day that Sir Charles Sargent had found it necessary to abandon the Criminal Court—by far the coolest room in the whole of the High Court buildings—and had been sitting in a room intended for the chambers judge. Yesterday his Lordship, while delivering judgment in two cases, presided in that room. For want of accommodation, several members of the Bar and solicitors had to stand in inconvenient places during the whole time the judgments were being delivered, while the Reporters of the Press were altogether left out in the cold as regarded the prosecution of their labours on behalf of the public. Luckily these particular cases were of no general interest; but it may well be asked how long the learned Chief Justice—with whose presence the Court is favoured at long intervals of time, and who is probably unaware how much inconvenience is daily felt in a court of which he is the responsible head—intends to allow this state of things to continue? Perhaps the officers of the court are, to a certain extent, answerable in the matter. The business on the Appellate Side of the Court has become so "small by degrees and beautifully less" that one of the courts has remained closed for about a week. Had this fact been brought to Sir Charles Sargent's notice yesterday, his Lordship might have sat in that court and much of the inconvenience felt would have been avoided.

WE reproduce from the *Times* this morning an interesting article on the capabilities of gunboats as compared with ironclads. But even Homer is sometimes caught nodding; for the *Times*, in a leading article on the subject, referring to the gallant work performed by the late Admiral McKillop (McKillop Pasha) as lieutenant commander of the "Snake" at Kertch during the Russian war, states that that distinguished officer won the Victoria Cross. This is a mistake, for, however much he may have deserved the Cross, McKillop never received it.

THE numerous natives of Bombay who belong to Freemasonry will be interested to hear that Khan Sahib Mayet Ali Khan, brother of the Nawab of Malar Kotla, was initiated in Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood at Simla on the 15th inst.

FEARS were entertained of the failure of the crops about Mooltan, but we are glad to hear that heavy rain fell there on the 16th inst., and prospects are much improved.

LORD LYTTON will probably come down to Bombay to open the new Prince's Dock in December.

THE designation of Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, has been exalted to that of Collector of Sea Customs, and his salary has been raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500, rising progressively to Rs. 2,000 a month.

THE Allahabad paper announces that the first class deputy commissionership in Assam, which was refused by several of the ex-settlement officers of the North-West Provinces, has been accepted by Mr. Charles Donovan, C.S., Joint-Magistrate (but officiating as Magistrate) of Mozaffarnagar.

THE Kandahar correspondent of the Lahore paper writes on the 4th instant:—"Curiosity is much excited to know the composition of the future Pishin garrison. More than one regiment and battery has heard that it is *not* to stay but not one that it is to do so. Rumour has it that this part of the frontier will be garrisoned from Bombay, and I take it that this is not an improbable solution of the problem."

THE Lahore paper's Ali Kheyl correspondent telegraphs, under date Aug. 17th:—"Last night several shots were fired into Camp, supposed to be in revenge for the search made of villages in the neighbourhood, for property stolen from the Camp. Some arms from each village have been seized and retained as a pledge of the inhabitants' good behaviour."

FROM Kandahar the *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that there have been no cases of cholera among Europeans there for the last ten days. On Friday, a Ghazi attacked a sepoy at the Kabul gate; another sepoy went to the rescue and bayonetted the Ghazi whose body was afterwards burnt. The weather is cooler, particularly at night. The cavalry with D-2 R. A., have left for Chaman. This morning Veterinary Surgeon Blanshard and two gunners of D-2 Battery died at Gatai.

THE *Delhi Gazette* says:—"The Bhopal is ready to advance 20 lakhs of rupees, without a guarantee of interest, for the construction of a railway between Itarsi, a station on the G. I. P. line, and her own capital. The distance is 53 miles, forty-one of which lie in her own territory, and if the line be constructed on the broad gauge, which it ought to be, Bhopal will be placed in communication without a break with the rest of the railway system of India. Our contemporary counsels the Begum to insist that the line from Itarsi to her capital shall be on 'the broad gauge, the broad gauge, and nothing but the broad gauge,' as her neighbour Sindia has done. By so doing she will earn the esteem of every sensible man who has thought upon the subject, and will confer a lasting benefit on the inhabitants of Bombay and the N.-W. P., who will be the immediate gainers by her liberal offer of half a million sterling towards supplying them with the means of inter-communication.

THE Rangoon Railway department has published a series of statements showing the weight and earnings of the principal commodities carried during the several months from January last to May. This is well, says the *Rangoon Review*, particularly as our little railway has done next best to the Rajputana line, the best of the State railways. But how are we to know whether the haulage has been done cheaply?—and how compare the cost with that of other railways—say, the guaranteed ones? If the department will give us the data for all this it will be doing public service.

THE differences between the Commandant and the officers of the 17th B.C., to which we alluded a week or two since, have been adjusted in a fashion which the Lahore paper hardly considers satisfactory. Our contemporary remarks:—"When several officers of a regiment, after being placed in arrest for complaining of the habitual tone adopted towards them by their Commandant, are released by the Commander-in-Chief with a conventional 'wigging,' but without the enquiry they hoped for, the truce thus established can only be regarded as hollow and temporary, and the smouldering elements of discord must remain a standing menace to the peace and discipline of the regiment. On logical grounds, moreover, the decision of the authorities at headquarters seems utterly unintelligible. If the complaints brought forward by the officers of the regiment were false or frivolous, they surely deserved more severe reprobation than is conveyed by a 'wigging,' which we learn was unusually mild, while on the other hand, if well founded, the mildest of reprimands would be out of place. On independent grounds we have reason to believe that a searching enquiry into the affairs of this unhappy regiment is eminently desirable."

THE present state of the timber market in Rangoon may be imagined when the King of Burma's agent sold 100 logs out of a batch of 4,000 he had in hand at the rate of Rs. 10 per log! This can hardly pay the cost of cutting the trees in the forest, dragging to the water, and rafting to Rangoon. According to the Rangoon papers the agent stated that when he sold at this low rate the 100 logs were to be taken from those nearest the water, and not to be picked out; but as he did not go himself to deliver them his servants allowed the purchaser to choose his hundred logs at this low rate out of the whole four thousand. The consequence was that the finest logs were bought at this low price.

THE Detachment, 24th Regiment M. N. I., stationed at Prome, is to be brought to Rangoon forthwith, in consequence of the prevalence of fever among the men. There being such a number sick in hospital (sixty-four of all ranks), the Major General Commanding the division deemed it advisable to suggest that the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals should at once proceed to Prome, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, to what the outbreak could be assigned, but the Chief Commissioner, considering the urgency of the matter, ordered the immediate removal to Rangoon of the whole Detachment numbering some 200 men. The miasma arising from the subsidence of the late floods has doubtless had something to do in causing this, what may reasonably be called an epidemic—as there are no less than one-fourth of the number of men unable to do duty.

THE *Rangoon Weekly Review* waxes indignant at what it terms the misrepresentations of the daily press in the matter of guarding the frontier, and maintains that a great deal of misconception prevails in consequence. The indictment proceeds as follows:—"Now the very first consideration is the safety of our own territory. That secured, as much as it is within mortal endeavour to secure, other matters can be attended to. It is all very well to cry out 'trade is depressed—withdraw the frontier troops,—you are just causing disquiet in Native Burma by the presence of troops on the frontier—if you will withdraw, the Native Government will, in all likelihood, disarm to such extent as would afford sufficient guarantee of peace.' People who cry out in this way forget that in the first place there are no more forces on the frontier than constitutes a peace-garrison. Before troops were sent up there was less than this; when disturbances threatened and war seemed imminent the garrison was restored to its required footing. If the daily press had been worth its salt, it would, instead of propagating falsehoods and keeping up excitement, have cast oil on the troubled waters by fairly representing matters. Unfortunately for the province at the time of the crisis there was not a daily paper worthy the name of public journal?"

CHOLERA is slowly but steadily disappearing from among the troops stationed at Thayetmyo and those encamped on the left bank of the river. The complaint which caused such sad havoc is reported by the Rangoon papers to be of a virulent type, as in several instances it proved fatal within twenty-four hours; however, things look a little brighter of late, as no cases, fatal or otherwise, have occurred since the 8th instant, and those who have been attacked are said to be in a fair way to recovery. Lieutenant Howell, 43rd Regiment, who was one of the first attacked, has suffered a great deal from its effects, but he is now pronounced out of danger, and able to indulge in a little out of door exercise. The disease is said to be more prevalent in the bazaar, and numerous cases have been reported as taking place among the native population. The detachments of the 43rd and 89th Regiments stationed at Tayrangoon are still exempted from the malady, not one case of cholera having occurred in that vicinity. The general health of the troops stationed on the frontier may therefore be said to be very good.

THE event which was chronicled as a desperate fight between an officer of the Goorkhas and a Ghazi, turns out to be not quite so heroic an affair, but much more amusing. A contemporary relates the story thus:—A gallant officer, famed for his skill with the pencil as for his powers with the sword, found himself in command of a picket of his own regiment on a dark night. For some reason or another, or, as the police say, from information that he had received, he believed that a gang of robbers were hidden in a small garden near the camp. This he and his party entered. With beating hearts and cocked guns, they advanced on tiptoe down the path. Suddenly a rustling as of leaves was followed by a loud cry of *chore*! A volley from the picket answered the cry, eliciting a yell of anguish, but no responsive shots. A suspicion that all was not right may be supposed to have dawned upon the gallant thief-catchers, and lights were brought, to show that they had found their way into a little garden round the tomb of a saint and had shot the resident fakir as he sat up in bed to ask what was the matter. Luckily he was not much hurt. The gallant officer of Goorkhas took to his bed for a week; and even now is a little nervous about venturing into places of public resort for fear of hearing the sarcastic remark—who shot the fakir?

THE *Indian Daily News* suggests that the Government should get rid of the Maharajah of Kashmir by purchasing his territory for a crore of rupees, which our contemporary thinks would "satisfy the princeliness of the Maharajah." Kashmir was made over to Gholab Singh for a payment of seventy-five lakhs of rupees.

SEVERAL changes will soon be made in the office of the Deputy Commissioner at Rangoon. The salary of the head clerk is to be raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per mensem, and that of the accountant reduced from Rs. 300 to Rs. 150 after the present incumbent, who is at present on leave, retires.

WE learn that the 1st Dragoon Guards 17th Lancers, 6th Brigade R. A., 88th and 90th Regiment are under orders for India, and will leave Natal, should the war be over, next month for Bombay. There will be thirteen voyages during the ensuing trooping season. According to present arrangements the first troopship will leave Bombay on the 29th October and the last on the 23rd April.

MR. C. S. CROLE, Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and formerly Sub-Collector of Chingleput, has written a Manual of the Chingleput District, which, the Board of Revenue say, has been compiled with care and research, and contains much interesting information. The Governor in Council concurs in the Board's remarks as to the manner in which the Chingleput Manual has been compiled, and sanctions the payment of the usual honorarium of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Crole. The proposed distribution of the 300 copies is approved.

A CALCUTTA paper states that about a score of accountants attached to the office of the Examiner of Military Accounts have sent in their application for retiring from the service under the retiring resolution.

A RESOLUTION was passed at an open-air meeting of the elected members of Council and others at Malta, on the 2nd July, to petition the Imperial Government for the appointment of a civil instead of a military Governor, and also for a reform in the constitution of the Council. Considering the size, strategical position, and other circumstances of Malta, which politically can only be regarded as a fortified position, and scarcely as an ordinary island, it is hardly probable that Government, especially at the present moment, will listen to such factious complaints.

THE MALLEGAON WEEK.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

"Look on this picture and on this."—*Hamlet.*

THE "Stranger within the Gates" who furnished you with the recent account of the Mallegaon week must have had a vivid and festive imagination when he describes as "a perfect success" a week of rain and noisy thunder! He comments in severe terms on the absence of the ladies at the cricket match; but the wonder is that any ladies appeared at all! A field of commingled mud and damp grass, with a tottering tent, "shying balls," and a few lay figures stuck here and there about it, commanded by an æsthetic but vociferous umpire, did not form a very attractive picture! However, all honour to the Major and his Bhils! They formed the most pleasing part of the group, and it was mainly owing to their exertions that the match against all Mallegaons *and selections from Mhow* ended, not as your correspondent puts it, "slightly" in favour of Dhulia, but *greatly* in favour of Dhulia with 68 runs to the good! Away with your euphemisms—the Bhils proved too many for the proudest cricketers of Mallegaon and Mhow! On the second day the gallant Major headed his Bhils and led them to victory with seven runs off his own (one handed) bat!!

So much for the cricket match. As for the concert—all honour to the ladies of Mallegaon—it was, indeed, a great success. But how can I speak of the badminton tournament, the mazy dance, and the races in mud and rain?

How can I tell of the demoniac fury with which "yellow hair" dashed back the shuttlecock to "wavy brown," of how "wavy brown" sprang forward with masculine vehemence to return the charges of their "yellow" adversaries? How describe the flashing eyes, the crimson dewy faces, the vehement strokes of the infuriated Amazons, and how, how, how reverberate the yells with which victory and defeat were alike received

At home, they say, "a rainy day makes naughty boys"; out here it seems "to make naughty girls."

And then, the dancet. Yes! the room was not too crowded; there were no "stately minuets," no "glancings of many twinkling feet!" No! but there were "silver visions" comingling with clanking spurs in that unsteady, but at the same time monotonous undulation, which causes such unpleasant sensations at sea, and which derives its name from a commercial port of some celebrity on the west coast of the North of England. The band played now fast and then slow, but the undulation reared for neither time nor tune. So much for the dance; and now for "the races," "the pigeon shooting," and "the farewell dinner" and "return!" Horses came struggling along through the rain and mud, and riders in yellow and black, and red, and white appeared with dangling legs, uplifted whip, and wounding spur, and they called it racing! The pigeon shooting, too, was peculiar! It would be invidious, no doubt, to name the best shots, but not so to describe the unwillingness with which the birds left the cages where they had been fed so well *and so long*; or the manifest reluctance with which they rose through the rain-laden air, and flew against the guns! And, then, the farewell dinner, "the crowning cup," "the three times three."

All honour to the Colonel and officers of the gallant 16th, and all honour to the Mess President who worked night and day in his war with the elements, and who did his very best to make all enjoy themselves and succeeded! The Sabbath on rare the tone returned, but over the thunder, the lightning, and "complex results" of the journey eastwards let us draw the veil!

And now, O Mallegaon, farewell! Thou art not all unknown to the scrolls of fame, but thy story must be told truly to be properly understood.

A STRANGER OUTSIDE THE GATES.

August 21.

THE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE weather in Bombay yesterday, the third of this meeting, was even worse than that of the two preceding days. The tenth match, a three distances competition, was shot off under especially disadvantageous conditions. By the time the 600 and 700 yards had been shot at, the tide had risen so high that the continuation of the match had to be postponed for three hours, and then rain had set in and continued throughout the afternoon. The rules would not allow of the match being completed to-day, so the 800 yards distance had to be shot in the rain. And that was not all. The three first men, Byford, Rickard, and Whitehead, had laid down and each fired a sighting shot—Whithead getting a ball and Rickard an inner—when the weather thickened so that the target could not be seen from the firing point, and a further half hour passed before it had cleared sufficiently to allow the bull's eye to be distinguished. Then, of course, the sighting shots were not of much value, the sighting having to be found over again. The result of the very unfavourable weather was to lessen Mr. Rodick's chance for the Championship medal, as he fell back considerably yesterday from the form he displayed on the two other days, and finished with an aggregate of 395, one point below the figure he reached last year. The second highest aggregate score in Bombay is 386, by Sergt. Major Rickard. There was some good shooting at 500 yards, in Match IX., yesterday morning, when Mr. Kees (B. V. R.) put on 34 out of a possible 35, Lieut. Rodick (7th Fusiliers) got 33, and Messrs. Whitehead and Watkins (B. V. R.) each 32. The following are the full scores in the three matches fired yesterday:—

MATCH VIII.—200 Yards.

Sergt Childs, 7th Fusiliers	2 5 4 5 5 4 5—30
Corpl Hall, B R V	5 5 5 3 5 4 2—29
Sergt Major Rickard, 7th Fusiliers	3 5 4 3 5 3 5—28
Pte. Byford, 7th Fusiliers	2 4 4 4 5 5 5—28
Pte. Kirk, 7th Fusiliers	4 3 3 4 5 5 3—27
Vol. Kees, B R V	3 3 5 3 4 4 4—26
Pte. Webb, 7th Fusiliers	5 3 3 5 4 3 3—26
Col. Sergt Melvin, B R V	2 5 4 4 4 3 4—26
Vol. Whitehead, B R V	3 5 5 5 2 4 4—26
Lieut Rodick, 7th Fusiliers	3 3 4 5 3 4 4—25
Col. Sergt Watkins, B R V	2 3 5 3 5 4 3—25
Sergt Morris, B R V	5 3 3 2 3 3 4—23
Lieut. C. Arbuthnot, R A	3 4 5 4 2 2 2—22
Lieut. Mayhew, B R V	0 3 2 3 5 2 5—20

MATCH IX.—500 Yards.

Volunteer Kees	5 5 5 4 5 5 4—34
Lieutenant Rodick	4 5 5 5 5 4 5—33
Volunteer Whitehead	5 5 4 5 4 5 4—32
Color-Sergeant Watkins	5 5 5 4 5 3 5—32
Private F. Webb	4 4 5 4 4 5 3—29
Corporal Hall	3 5 4 5 4 4 3—28
Private Kirk	5 5 4 5 2 2 4—27
Sergt Major Rickard	3 3 4 4 3 2 5—24
Sergt Childs	2 3 2 5 3 4 4—23
Sergeant Morris	3 3 2 4 4 5 0—22
Lieutenant Arbuthnot	4 5 0 2 2 4 3—20
Private Byford	2 4 0 5 4 3 2—20
Lieutenant Mayhew	0 3 0 2 2 3 2—12

MATCH X.—600, 700, and 800 Yards.

	600 Yds.	700 Yds.	800 Yds.
Pte Kirk	5555545—32	5455443—30	4533534—27 89
Vol Whitehead	5523334—25	5445545—30	2454454—28 83
Sergt MajRickard	2534233—22	5433555—30	4434455—29 81
Lieut Rodick	0243343—19	4345455—30	3233353—22 71
Copl Hall	4533442—25	0445523—23	2253335—23 71
Vol Kees	4574442—25	4043533—22	5334323—23 70
Pte Byford	0455222—20	5433542—28	0324345—21 69
Sergt Childs	5222202—15	0042445—19	3325534—24 58
Pte Webb	2235225—21	3330030—12	4342533—24 57

POONA.

MATCH VIII.

Sergt Brebner	32
Ar Sergt Tooth	31
Col Laughton	29
Lieut Phillips	28
Lieut Peaker	28
Corpl Rendell	28
Capt Tyndall	28

MATCH IX.

Col Laughton	34
Corpl Rendell	33
Sergt Brebner	32
Lieut Phillips	30
Lieut Smith	29
Mr Dorabjee Puddumjee	29
Lieut Peaker	28
Cropl Macdonald	28

MATCH X.

Corpl Rendell	37
Col Laughton	31
Lieut Peaker	30
Capt Tyndall	30
Mr Dorabjee Puddumjee	27
Lieut Phillips	21
Lieut Smith	19

BHOSAWUL.

MATCH VIII.

Sergt Carreras	30
Sergt Otto	30
Sergt Imrie	30

MATCH IX.

Sergt Otto	30

MATCH X.

Sergt King	38

POONA—SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 21.

TO-DAY the weather was very [illegible] time Match V. with westerly winds. During the time Match V. at 900 yards was being shot off very heavy rain fell, and the wind blew in gusts; nevertheless the shooting was above the average; the best scores being Captain Tyndall 41 and Colonel Laughton 40. Subsequently the weather became more favourable, and out of eleven competitors in Match VII., the average scores amounted to 4-33 per man. Almost "a possible" was obtained by Lieutenant Peaker (B. V. R.) in this match. He made nine consecutive bulls, his first shot being an inner. Colonel Laughton, who made the "possible" at 500 yards in Match IV. is so far the highest for the Association medal, Mr. Puddumjee being second. Subjoined are the results of the shooting to-day:—

MATCH IV.—500 and 600 Yards.

Corpl T H Rendell	5 5 5 4 5 5 5—34	2 5 4 4 3 5 2—25 59
Col Laughton	5 5 5 4 5 5 5—34	5 4 5 3 2 0 5—24 58
Sergt Brebner	5 5 5 4 5 4 5—33	5 4 5 4 5 2 5—30 57
Lieut A Smith	5 5 4 4 5 5 5—31	3 5 3 3 5 2 4—25 56
Capt Tyndall	2 5 3 4 4 5 5—28	3 5 5 4 3 4 3—25 53
Col Gillespie	4 5 5 3 4 5 5—30	5 2 2 5 3 2 4—23 53
Ar. Sergt Tooth	4 5 2 5 3 3 5—27	3 4 3 5 2 3 5—25—26 53
Mr Dorabji Puddumji	3 4 5 3 4 4 5—30	4 2 3 4 4 3 2—22 52
Lieut G Peaker	3 5 4 5 5 5 0—27	2 4 2 4 2 4 4—22 49
Lieut B Phillips	4 3 2 5 4 3 3—24	3 5 5 2 2 2 2—21 69
Corpl Macdonald	2 5 3 5 3 3 2—23	2 8 2 5 2 4 5—23 46
Sergt J Gordon	3 3 4 3 2 4 3—24	2 1 5 2 5 3 2—17 38

MATCH V.

Capt Tyndall	5 3 4 4 5 5 3 4 3 5	0—41
Col Laughton	2 4 3 5 5 3 5 4 5 4	0—40
Mr Dorabjee Puddumjee	5 5 3 3 4 2 3 5 5 5	0—39
Sergt Brebner	5 2 3 3 5 2 4 4 5 5	0—38
Sergt Tooth	0 0 2 5 4 3 5 3 5 4	5—36
Lieut. G. Peaker	3 3 4 3 3 5 3 5 5 x	0—34
Lieut A Smith	4 x 3 4 4 3 4 0 3 5	0—30
Lieut B Phillips	4 2 0 4 3 2 3 3 5 2	0—28
Col Gillespie	0 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 3 4	5—22
Corpl Macdonald	0 3 3 0 3 3 2 3 3 0	0—20
Corpl T H Rendell	3 x 3 2 3 3 0 0 0 0	5—19

MATCH VI.

Col Laughton	5 3 3 4 5 5 5	5—30
Lieut Peaker	3 4 4 4 5 4 5	5—29
Mr Dorabjee Puddumjee	4 4 5 5 5 3 3	3—29
Lieut A Smith	5 2 5 2 5 4 4	3—27
Armourer Sergt Tooth	5 2 2 3 4 3 5	5—24
Corpl T H Rendell	2 4 3 4 4 4 3	5—24
Capt Tyndall	0 3 2 5 4 5 5	3—23
Col Gillespie	2 4 3 5 5 2 2	5—23
Corpl Macdonald	3 4 4 2 2 3 4	4—23
Sergt Brebner	R 4 5 2 4 3 2	2—20
Lieut B Phillips	5 5 3 0 4 2 R	1—19

MATCH VII.

Lieut G Peaker	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	0—49
Capt Tyndall	5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5	4—47
Col Laughton	5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5	0—47
Corpl T H Rendell	5 5 5 3 4 4 4 5 4 5	3—46
Sergt Brebner	5 5 5 4 5 3 5 5 5 4	0—46
Lieut A Smith	5 4 4 5 3 5 4 4 5 5	3—45
Mr Dorabje Puddumjee	5 4 5 3 5 5 4 4 5 5	4—45
Corpl Macdonald	3 3 3 5 5 4 5 3 3 4	3—41
Col Gillespie	2 2 3 3 5 5 4 4 3 3	3—37
Sergt Tooth	3 2 2 5 5 5 4 3 2 3	3—37
Lieut B Phillips	4 0 5 3 3 5 3 5 5 4	0—35

BHOSAWUL—FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, AUG. 20.

THE meeting commenced at 9 o'clock this morning. The first match on the board was the Association Stakes at 500 yards, seven shots, rifle Class II. There was a very bad light prevailing, and owing to the excessive rain the night previous the target presented a dirty appearance. This, accompanied by a chopping wind, made the shooting difficult. Captain Nicholetts, of the Berar Volunteers, put in a 32 out of 35 and was followed by Sergeant Stewart with a 31. The nearest to these scores was a 27 by Sergeant Carreras. At the 800 yards (the Governor's prize) the light was more favourable, but the wind remanded variable. Sergeant Otto put in 40 out of 50 with a Martini-Henry, which with three points added, brought his score to 43. The next to him was Captain Nicholetts, who made 40 with a Metford match rifle. At the 200 yards, the Members' Stakes, the wind and light were more favourable. Sergeant Stewart came again to the front with a 31 out of 35 followed by Captain Nicholetts with a 30 and Sergeant Imrie with a 28.

The numbers of entrance in each match did not exceed 8 at any of the distances.

Below are the five best scores in each match.

ASSOCIATION STAKES.—500 yards,

Capt Nicholetts	5 5 5 4 4 4 5—32
Sergt Stewart	4 3 5 5 5 4 5—31
Sergt Carreras	5 3 3 5 3 3 5—27
Sergt Otto	2 4 4 5 5 5 0—25
Volunteer Saddler	4 2 4 3 3 4—24

THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.—800 yards, 10 shots, any Rifle

Sergt Otto	4 4 3 4 4 4 5 3 4 5—43
Capt Nicholetts	5 4 3 4 4 5 4 4 2 5 0—40
Sergt Imrie	3 4 4 3 5 3 0 4 3 3—37
Sergt Stewart	3 4 5 2 5 0 3 4 4 4—34
Volunteer Whatty	3 4 3 5 4 0 3 3 3 5—33

MEMBERS MATCH.—200 yards.

Sergt Stewart	5 3 3 5 5 5—31
Capt Nicholetts	5 4 3 5 4 5—30
Sergt Imrie	3 5 4 5 4 5 2—28
Sergt Ferguson	2 4 3 4 5 5 4—27
Sergt Carreras	4 3 4 5 4 3 5—26

PAGE'S CRICKET-BATS, BALLS, &c., Foot Balls and Lawn Tennis, Manufactory, Kennington, London.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the Band of H. M's 9th Regiment N. I. at the G

small rods, covered with old-green stuff, relieved by large brass nails. A couple of ancient stained-glass windows. Old-green heavy serge curtains, edged with a wide-patterned braid, small beadings of silk and embroidery. The lining of the curtains is old-gold silk. The cornices are of a thick red material, with a raised chimera, painted on old-gold satin, relieved by embroidery. A braid goes all round, with a fancy fringe at the bottom. On one side, a walnut-wood sideboard, the wood of which is very dark, richly carved, relieved by gold, and ornamented with enormous chimeras. On the other side, one or two smaller sideboards. In the centre of the room a square walnut-wood table. The chairs are covered with boa-skin, and studded with historical brass nails. The backs of the chairs are surmounted by two dogs' heads, threatening each other, and holding in their mouths a large ring that seems to support the back of the seat. Dogs' paws form the chair-legs. Both heads and paws are of carved walnut, touched up with gold. The owner's monogram is placed in a corner of the back. A Dutch chandelier hangs from the centre of the ceiling. Old-fashioned candle-holders in the corners. A Persian carpet on the floor.

A Turkish boudoir: The walls are covered with *repousse* paper, imitating Turkish embroidery, and are framed by silk cords, held up by crescents, from which depend Thibet tassels. The window is ornamented by a fretwork gallery and arabesque designs. The curtains are made of a plain-coloured thick silk-and-wool material; the trimming consists of bands of Oriental embroidery put on crosswise and marabout braid. A divan couch is made of one large cushion for a base, and several smaller ones on top; these cushions are covered with Oriental stuffs, and have a drapery of Turkish blue stuff. Here and there several low Turkish ottomans; a small dressing-table of Eastern shape and decoration, the top of white onyx, the base in enamel; a large Psyche looking-glass and two armchairs similar to the table; a low small table; a real Turkish stool; a small bamboo e-corne-d by a large Turkish brass tray—for tea or coffee; a Turkish bookcase, large and small mirrors, all in the same style; a variety of painted wood brackets, covered with many Turkish nicknacks. Here and there *cloisonne* enamelled flower-vases of divers shapes, or placed close to each other, with a small fountain in the centre.

At Madame Musard's sale, one of the most notable pieces of furniture sold was a cabinet said to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots; the decorations were flowers, formed by all the precious stones then known, beginning with diamonds, emeralds, rubies, topazes, and ending with simple agate stones.

LUTECE.

MARRIAGE.

(Mayfair.)

We wonder whether anyone has ever thought of the very unfair start which a young married couple get in the race of life when they first commence together. We wonder how fair custom has been moulded by fashion into folly, and who is responsible for the result? We wonder why it should be that a time when common-sense would be at once most natural and most valuable, it should be most rare; or why, when the young couple might be expected to have all their wits about them, they and their friend should suddenly seem to have gone mad? This essay has nothing to do with courtship or love-making. What is natural is sometimes right; and though it seems at first sight strange that admiration of the other sex should cause a strong man to compose weak rhymes, yet, as it has been so for centuries, it will probably remain so for ever. A gander rarely looks such a gander as when he is courting a goose. Socrates probably cut a very foolish figure when he made love to Xantippe; and, if there be truth in history, that mighty sage regretted his folly all his life. It is not with love and love-making that this paper has to deal, but with marriage ceremonies, honeymoons, the early hours of wedded existence, and the ritual of a day which is conventionally said to be the happiest day in a man's life.

Let us see what are the preparations for it. We shall suppose an average case. Great people and rich people may marry as they like, but the ordinary young couple beginning the world, and in a mighty hurry to do so, must marry as other people marry. It is an expensive piece of business, and the expense comes at an awkward time. It would be very pleasant to start with a big purse and have as much money as possible to buy tables, and chairs, and candlesticks, and nutmeg-graters; but the marrige must be paid for before the furniture can be thought of, and certain charges are thus indispensable. It would seem to be impossible to be married without collecting a number of your bride's relatives and putting upon them the duty of appearing in appropriate dresses. Generally they are your bride's sisters, and some of the funds which should supply her trousseau are deflected for their unnecessary finery. A bridesmaid's dress cannot be cheap and must not be useful. Its purpose is distinctly decorative and, so to speak, sacrificial. The bride's dress follows the same rule. The idea of being led to the altar in colourless silk, crowned with highly odorous flowers, and festooned in costly lace, is no doubt a very beautiful one. Persons who delight in emblems see all sorts of meanings and significations in this little bit of ceremony, and the mind suffers a shock at the idea of matrimony commenced under less formal conditions. Time was when the male sex was restrained by equally rigid rules, and a man dared not face the parson and his father-in-law without appearing bound in blue cloth extra. Happily a stand was made some years ago against this tyranny, and it would seem that even a cut-away coat is not inconsistent with well regulated connubial bliss. The bride, however, must be mysterious in white and emblematic in orange-blossoms.

And a very singular figure she often presents. A couple are not necessarily a youthful couple: and though May and December sometimes pair, October has also been known to select a suitable autumnal husband. A pretty blushing young girl, standing on the verge of maidenhood, does look fascinating in the white dress of her wedding-day; but the complexion of a more mature spinster suffers from the contrast of satin and orange-blossoms. Why might she not be allowed to go down sensibly with her intended to the church in which she may have worshipped for years, and there be married to him by the appropriate parson? Is there not something almost sinful in this docking her in costly raiment, and in the publication of a romance to which she knows she is not entitled. And then, when the ceremony is over, there follows the breakfast. Now, what is there in the order of things that should require, because a man marries a woman, that twenty or thirty people should drink bad champagne by daylight, and deliver themselves of much feeble oratory in faltering accents, encouraged by loud and inappropriate applause? To whom—except the pastry-cook—is the wedding breakfast of the slightest interest or amusement? The bride is troubled and anxious. The bridegroom, frequently alluded to as a happy man, looks disconcerted and ashamed of himself. The parents have their own recollections, which, for the most part, leave them in a depressed condition. There are lugubrious speeches, and everything seems forced, awkward, and funereal. The cutting of the cake is the signal for public oratory, and the display goes far to show that fluency of speech is an acquired accomplishment, since no one seems to have it naturally. Even the bridesmaids get tired of their own impotence, and cannot help feeling that a pic-nic or a dance would be worth twice the money. The groomsmen look very awkward in their morning clothes, and seem to have said all they have had to say on their way down to the church in the carriage. Everyone thinks that the day is very long and very stupid. The bride has gone up to take off that silly wedding-dress and assume suitable travelling costume. Like Venus, she is attended on this occasion by her nymphs, and reappears, after considerable delay, looking flushed, tired, and, on the whole, unattractive. It seems doubtful whether, if the bridegroom were to see her now for the first time, he would ever put any important question to her. The moment is dramatic, and she takes leave of her friends and her parents. It seems difficult to obtain from these a kiss not difficult to account for them. Much kissing is performed and eyelids are red. The bridegroom, hitherto rather a hero, now appears in his true light as a kind of cowardly burglar. All the groomsmen are uncomfortable, and the bridesmaids look vindictive. Happily the train is punctual, and delay must be cut short. The carriage is at the door, the trunks and valises are on the box, the inevitable [and detestable] travelling-bag, with its silver fittings, has been handed in. Everyone who is not in the street is at the window. A shower of rice patters down from an unseen quarter, and is stated by the parson to illustrate a beautiful Eastern custom. A crowd of little boys hang round the door and pass discriminating remarks with great sincerity and gusto. A forlorn German band gives the familiar melody of "Home, Sweet Home," with such splendid discord that many of the guests think it must be by Wagner.

The fatal moment has at last arrived, and the Husband, for a long time fondly regarded as Faust, but now recognised in his real character of Mephistopheles, claims his Margaret, and hurries her away with him to the carriage-door. The excitement is intense. The groomsmen cheer, the little boys cheer, the bandsmen blow a storm into wind instruments, and are superbly out of time. From the drawing-room balcony there comes down such a hail of rice as might seem to threaten India with famine. The coachman whips up the horses—like kitchen eggs—they plunge forward, and one of the German bandsmen is nearly run over. A sympathetic, but near-sighted, housemaid flings a satin shoe from an upper window and hits a policeman on the helmet. The boys cheer again, and the bridegroom waves his gloves to the window as the carriage jerks round the corner of the street. The comedy in the drawing-room begins to break up. Everyone seems to be puzzled as to what is the proper thing to say, and each guest, as he wishes the lady of the house good bye, remarks that he hopes and trusts her daughter may be happy. The observation is made in such a doleful voice that a stranger might think the wedding concluded under the gloomiest auspices.

THE POLYPHEMUS.

(The Times.)

The torpedo ram Polyphemus, now being constructed in Chatham Dockyard, appears likely to be the most extraordinary ship that has yet been built. She is novel and peculiar alike in form, structure, fittings, and arrangement of armour protection; while her weapons of attack are such as will necessitate her being fought differently from any other war ship. Her design was described by the late Mr. Ward Hunt in the House of Commons on the 12th of March, 1877, as being "of a kind as yet unknown in any part of the world, but which has been much talked about, and has been at last forced upon me by that gallant officer who stands at the head of the veteran list of the Navy—viz., Sir George Sartorius, who has shown that although his age is great, his mind is still youthful, and that he is willing to receive new ideas and able to inculcate them."

The leading features of the Polyphemus are a strong ram bow, a powerful torpedo battery, great speed and handiness, moderate size, and a small extent of surface above water exposed to the enemy's fire, such portion of the vessel as is above the water-line being convex in form, so as to deflect any projectile that may strike it. The appearance she will present when at sea will be that of a cylinder floating on its side and deeply immersed, which is tapered at the ends to form a bow and stern. The top of the cylinder will be 4ft. 6in. above the water-line, and will be flattened over a large portion of its area (to form a deck). The whole of this flattened cylindrical surface will be plated over with steel armour, and will cover in and protect the ship and all her machinery and fighting appliances. The ship proper as she will thus appear will be surmounted by a light structure carrying a hurricane deck of about two-thirds her length, and upon this deck will be seen a signal-mast, funnel, pilot tower, boats, and other fittings.

Under water the form of the Polyphemus is as strange as it will thus appear above. The cylindrical curvature of the sides is carried down several feet below the water-line, and armour-plated to that depth. Below this point the section assumes a V form, and ends in a sharp angle at the keel. It will therefore be seen that a complete cross section of the vessel is very similar to that of a peg-top. The flattened convex curvature of the upper part of the peg-top would represent the part of the Polyphemus that is above water, and the lower portion, which ends in a point, would also represent the part of the ship that is below water. If the peg-top be imagined to float in water at a depth below where its breadth is greatest and where the section thus begins to curve towards the centre line, a rough idea may be obtained both of the form and proportions of the above and under water parts of the Polyphemus.

The Polyphemus is 240ft. long between perpendiculars, 40ft is extreme breadth, and will have a load draught of 20ft. Her displacement will be 2,610 tons. The convex armoured deck will be 4ft. 6in. above the water-line, and will be completely plated over with steel armour 3in. thick This armour will be carried to a depth of 6ft. to 7ft. below the water-line. The Polyphemus will not be fitted with masts or sails, but will carry a pole for signaling purposes and for making observations from. She will be propelled by twin screws, and will have two pairs of high-pressure compound horizontal engines, which are being constructed by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, of Deptford. Each high-pressure cylinder will be 38in. in diameter and the low pressure 64in. The stroke will be 45in. The boilers will be of the locomotive type, 12 in number, and will be made of steel. They will work up to a pressure of 110lb. per square inch. It is estimated that the engines will indicate a collective power of 5,500 horses, and that the speed of the ship will be 17 knots.

The only offensive weapons the Polyphemus will possess are a powerful ram bow and Whitehead torpedoes. She will have no guns at all except a few light shell guns and Gatlings on the hurricane deck for the purpose of repelling boat or torpedo attack. The ram will consist of a very strong spur, which will project 12ft. in advance of the stem of the ship, and is so placed that it will strike several feet below an enemy's armour. It will be connected to the stem and bow by deep web plates and angles on each side; the former being a continuation of the 3in. deck armour, which is curved downwards at the bow and carried under water till it reaches the level of the spur. The spur is being fitted so that it may be unshipped and taken off the stem when not required for active use. Under the ram is a torpedo port, which will enable Whitehead torpedoes to be ejected right ahead of the ship. There are also two torpedo ports on each side amidships, from which they will be ejected on the broadsides. The ports and apparatus for working the torpedoes will be upon the system fitted in the Vesuvius and Glatton. All the torpedo ports are below water, but it is understood that this under-water attack will be supplemented by torpedo firing above water from the armoured deck upon the system adopted in ordinary torpedo launches.

Above the armour-plated portion of the hull a hurricane deck is fitted for about two-thirds of its length. This deck is about one half the extreme breadth of the ship. Communication is made between the hurricane deck and the interior of the ship by openings cut through the armoured deck. The openings thus cut are protected by glacis plates and armour, and by casings, which are carried up to the hurricane deck. The boats are carried upon the hurricane deck, and the ship is steered and worked from it. An armoured pilot tower, with protected means of access to the lower part of the ship, is placed at the fore end of the hurricane deck, and fitted with steering wheel, telegraphs, voice pipes, apparatus for firing off the torpedoes, and all other appliances for conning and working the ship. A few light shell or Gatling guns will also be carried on the hurricane deck, as we have stated, for repelling boarders or torpedo boats.

The Polyphemus is built throughout of steel. The frames are of Bessemer, and the bottom plates of Landore-Siemens steel. She is constructed upon the usual system of transverse, bracket frames and continuous longitudinals, and has a double bottom the whole length of the ship right up to the upper deck.

The subdivision of the lower part of the ship into small watertight compartments has been carried as far as appears possible. The double bottom is split up into a large number of cellular spaces, and the hold is divided by a longitudinal middle line bulkhead, and numerous transverse bulkheads. The boilers are contained in four separate watertight compartments of the hold, three being placed in each; and each pair of engines is also contained in a separate watertight compartment. The advantage of such an arrangement is sufficiently obvious in view of the possibility of one of the boilers or engine-rooms being damaged by a shot from a ram or torpedo. The double bottom is arranged so as to include the coal bunkers, as in the Devastation and the Inflexible. By these means buoyancy is gained if one of the compartments is opened up to the sea, as the water can only find its way among the interstices of the coal, and a large quantity is thus kept out of the ship.

The cabins and accommodation for the crew will all be below the armoured deck, and will be ventilated artificially, as in the ironclad monitors. They will be lighted through out by electricity, which is already being fitted in several ironclads, and is likely to become extensively used for this purpose. An electric light will also be fixed in the look-out on the polemast, for reconnoitring and signalling purposes.

The most remarkable and novel feature in the ship yet remains to be described. The bottom plating on each side, instead of ending in a keel, or flat keel plate, at the middle line, is formed into a recess; so that in place of a keel there is a rectangular groove, 1ft. 3in. wide and 3ft. deep, taken out of the bottom of the ship. This groove or recess is intended to be filled with cast-iron ballast up to a weight of 300 tons. The ballast will be cast in convenient lengths, and will be so attached to the ship that, in the event of a compartment becoming bilged, and its being desirable to lighten the ship, the ballast can be let go and dropped from any part, as may be required. The draught and trim may thus be regulated to a certain limited extent should the vessel be damaged in action. This is a point that will probably be discussed among engineers. The object of carrying the ballast seems to be to keep the ship down in the water, and prevent the deck from becoming too much exposed when the ship is uninjured; but should she become still further immersed from any cause, the dropping of the ballast will somewhat relieve and lighten her. The utmost effect of the ballast will be to enable the vessel to float 12in. to 14in. lighter when it is dropped than she would do before. In other words, although her armoured deck is only 4ft. 6in. above the water, and this height only is exposed to the enemy's fire, the surplus buoyancy, on account of the ballast, will be the same as though the armoured deck stood 5ft. 6in. or 5ft. 8in. above the water line.

It will be obvious that this quantity of ballast, amounting to about one-ninth of the whole weight of the ship, cannot be carried about for nothing. It adds to the work the engines have to do, and a greater expenditure of engine power for a given speed will be required to enable the ship to drag the ballast about with her. The additional engine power that will be required to drive the Polyphemus at full speed, after adding the ballast, will necessitate an increased coal consumption of 9 to 10 per cent., and a corresponding reduction in coal endurance. It will probably be considered necessary to carry about all this dead weight in time of peace; and it will be a question for practical consideration whether the carrying of it about in time of war at a reduced rate of speed, or in coal endurance—and this in a ship whose coal supply is very small for her power—will be compensated for by the armoured deck being 4ft. 6in. out of water, instead of 5ft. 6in. [illegible] or less of an experimental character, and the building of future ships, possessing some or all of her characteristics, will depend upon the results of her trials. She is not likely to create a great revolution in war ship-building, or to show that guns are unnecessary in a fleet. Indeed, it must be evident that there are many objections—such as the bombardment of fortifications, which could only be carried out by ships armed with guns. The question respecting the Polyphemus is not whether such vessels as she are to supersede gun vessels, but whether she may not serve the more humble, though very useful, purpose of starting a type of war ships that will be valuable auxiliaries in action. Mr. Ward Hunt, on the occasion before referred to, spoke of her as follows:—

"This vessel must, of course, to a certain extent, be regarded as an experiment, and, even supposing it to be a success, I could not propose it to the House as being likely to supersede all other kinds of fighting ships, but only as a useful adjunct to a fleet in case of war. Probably it would not be desirable that she should be kept at sea for a long period at a time, but I venture to think she will prove a very formidable weapon, and, if she should be a success, she may perhaps be regarded as a sort of rival to those monster ships with tremendous armour that we hear spoken of as likely to be built in some foreign ports."

The Polyphemus was commenced in September, 1878, and is already far advanced, being entirely framed and plated, except at the extreme ends. Great progress is being made with her, and she could be got ready for launching in a very few months.

The *Times* in the same issue publishes the following remarks on the above article:—

The recent additions to the Chinese Navy, and the description of the new ram and torpedo vessel, the Polyphemus, furnish sufficient proofs, if, indeed, any such proofs were needed, that the science of naval warfare is still in a state of active development, and that no prospect of finality in construction can as yet be discerned. The suggestion that one powerful ship might be attacked and overcome by a multitude of smaller ones, collectively superior to her although individually inferior, and with their collective superiority enhanced by the greater defensive power afforded by their distribution, which would give, perhaps, six vessels to be sunk or disabled instead of only one, is by no means new in principle; but its practical adoption by the Chinese Government is at least sufficiently remarkable to deserve more than a passing notice. If, as the nomenclature of the new fleet seems to render probable, it is to be raised to at least the number of the letters of the Greek alphabet, the Chinese Empire will shortly be in possession of a naval power equal to six times that of one of our first-class turret ships, and divided among twenty-four small craft by which a turret-ship might be surrounded, and possibly destroyed, without being able to bring a single effective shot to bear upon any one of them. By their shallow draft of water they would be able to go where she could not follow; and a slight advantage in range of guns, such as the constantly advancing improvements in artillery, may at any time render possible, would place her practically at the mercy of her tiny antagonists. Those who are conversant with the incidents of the Crimean war will remember how Captain M'Killop, of late years commonly known as M'Killop Pasha, engaged and defeated the Russian naval squadron at Kertch by his dexterous management of the Snake gunboat. Of the three or four Russian vessels every one was of force superior to his own; but the shallow draft of the Snake enabled her to elude pursuit at pleasure, and her superior swiftness enabled her to defeat her antagonists in detail. Carrying the single Lancaster gun which in those days represented the greatest power attained by artillery, and skimming over the water incessant rapid movement, the Snake disabled successively every one of her opponents, so that the allied forces were ultimately disembarked without having to encounter resistance. The gallant achievement of her commander, by which he won the Victoria Cross and other distinctions, was but a foreshadowing of the work which is likely to be accomplished by small and heavily armed vessels in the warfare of the future; and no one will be sanguine of the chances of any huge ironclad whose destiny might lead her into the midst of a swarm of such wasps as those which we have described. Presenting an easy target, she would be overmatched by so many of them as would carry the same armament as herself; and, on account of their cheapness, mobility, and handiness, it is well-nigh certain that any Power employing them would take care to have a fleet of such numerical strenght as to throw the balance of odds entirely against the larger and apparently more formidable vessels. A large vessel locked by six of these gunboats might be almost compelled to choose between escape and destruction; and, in all probability, would be indebted for her escape only to her superior swiftness and her greater adaptability for ocean steaming.

The other modern development of ship-building, the Polyphemus, has yet to be tried as a weapon of offence; but she presents a curious resemblance to the floating cylinder which was designed by Mr. Dixon for the conveyance of Cleopatra's obelisk, and which passed triumphantly through so rough a test of its seaworthiness. The impact of shot or shell upon the Polyphemus, even supposing her to be struck, would be mainly expended in producing a slight roll of her hull, which would hardly possess sufficient stability or vis *inertiæ* in the water to resist the shock of a projectile the resistance necessary for effective penetration. The value of the ram has been shown by the fate of the Vanguard and of the Grosser Kurfurst; and it is at least probable that any vessel which managed to escape the blow of the Polyphemus would be likely, if of sufficient size to be a fair mark, to fall an easy prey to her torpedoes. As against large vessels she would be an antagonist of the most formidable character; but the account of her construction leads us to suppose that her chief danger would be that of being carried by boarding by a combined attack from a number of the small craft already referred to. The small vessel would probably be able both to elude her ram and to escape her torpedoes, and the division of their boarding parties would much diminish the value of the Gatlings and other means of defence with which her hurricane deck is said to be provided. It is manifest, however, that the power of vessels of the Polyphemus class would be greatly increased by their multiplication and by enabling them to act in unison; and we may expect that the first of the kind, if its qualities under steam fulfil the expectations of its designers, will be the precursor of others, differing from it only in the points in which it is found to be susceptible of improvement. It is satisfactory to learn that a fleet of gunboats similar to those constructed for the Chinese Government, and probably in some respects superior to them, are at present on the slips or afloat at Portsmouth and Pembroke; so that we are not permitting an Asiatic Power to go beyond us in the means of harbour and coast defence, or, it may be, in the means of concerted and almost irresistible attack.

The distribution of the risks of warfare over a number of small and easily-constructed vessels, as opposed to their concentration in a few costly ironclads, any one of which, if sunk or captured, would require a long time to replace, is so manifestly sound in principle that the small craft would probably supersede the larger ones entirely, were it not for the superior capacity of the latter for holding the sea and for encountering storms. It would be no matter for surprise if a whole fleet of gunboats, on their way to some distant scene of operations, were shipwrecked or lost; and hence it does not appear likely that they will ever enable us to dispense with the floating castles which have hitherto been the evidences and the emblems of the naval pre-eminence of England. As with torpedo boats, nevertheless, it seems probable that big ships may carry gunboats as launches; by which plan the gunboats would be conveyed quickly and safely to the places where their services were required, and the big ships would be enabled to throw out skirmishers, capable of increasing almost indefinitely their means both of attack and of defence. Not only so, but a number of gunboats might be conveyed by a ship of sufficient tonnage, but of pacific character; and the Great Eastern, for example, departing in time of war from the work of carrying telegraph cables, to which she has been devoted in time of peace, might easily serve as a means of rapid transport for the most formidable armament which modern science could construct.

THE COAL AND MINING INDUSTRIES OF BRITAIN.

(Telegraph.)

The reports of the Inspectors of Mines, just issued, are this year especially valuable for the full, complete, and elaborate manner in which they have collated and given in well-arranged detail every possible item of information respecting the position and probable development of the greatest and most important of British industries, viz., that of coal and other metalliferous substances. Each recurring year this annual volume displays a tendency to increase in bulk, and it is not too much to say that the one now before us, consisting of 525 pages of most useful and carefully-arranged statistical matter, is one of the most complete and valuable reports on the subject of the mineral products and statistics of the United Kingdom ever presented to Parliament. The returns and accounts published give the history of the mining trade of Great Britain for the year 1878. As might have been expected, the depressed state of trade throughout the kingdom generally during the year has made a palpable, though by no means excessive, impress on the total amount of the mineral production of the country. Far from being surprised at the decline in the quantity of minerals raised, as attested by the figures given, we can only feel thankful that the deficit is so moderate in its extent. A careful analysis of the various returns shows that, as compared with the preceding twelve months, though there was an increase in the number of mines at work was 263, and the diminution in the number of persons employed amounted to 19,062, the falling off in the total quantity of mineral of all kinds extracted did not exceed 3,058,000 tons, one-half of which is accounted for by the decline in the output of coal. Up to the year 1876 the production of coal was wont to show that steady and sure augmentation. The following year the trade experienced a slight check, and the last year there was a still greater decline in all the coal-producing districts with the exception of the Midland, which, strange to say, shows an increase in the output of 500,000 tons. To the decline of 1,267,129 tons in the home and foreign demand for iron, coupled with the altered circumstances of that trade in the preference given to steel in lieu of wrought or malleable iron, may in great measure be attributed the falling off in the quantity of coal brought to bank during the year. In the palmy days of the iron trade, some few years ago, when the trade was exceptionally brisk, it has been estimated that about 40,000,000 tons of coal were annually consumed in the smelting furnaces of the iron foundries, being nearly 33 per cent. of the total quantity then raised. The total output of coal at all the collieries of England, Scotland and Ireland during 1878 was 132,612,063 tons. We are naturally led to inquire, What becomes of this enormous amount of coal? The figures quoted above prove that the demand on account of iron has considerably slackened. The Board of Trade Returns testify that our chief customers on the Continent are drawing their supplies from other sources, and we know that each year witnesses a steady expansion of the area of coal mining in Germany, Belgium, France, and other European countries, while our exports to other places have not increased to such an extent as to absorb the difference between the present for former demand export. Can it be, as some would have us believe, that the internal trade of the country is not so bad—not so stagnant and prostrate as has been represented; and that all this extra coal is required for the maintenance of home industries? Be the reply what it may, it would be satisfactory to know how it is all consumed. Judging from facts and figures, which are in themselves stubborn and undeniable arguments, the position and prospects of the trade in coals are such that we need not anticipate a speedy realisation of the fears manifested by Mr. Stanley Jevons and the late Mr. Stuart Mill, which found expression in that admirable debate in the House of Commons in the session of 1866. Although it would be hazardous to affirm that the time will never arrive when the difficulty of extracting coal from our already hard worked mines will have increased to such an extent as to render it impossible on pecuniary grounds to continue the working of them, yet on all reasonable calculation we may console ourselves with the reflection that for many ages to come they will be found to be practically inexhaustible. The iron ore raised during the year amounted to 10,747,227 tons. Of this and fire-clay the quantity was 813,262 and 1,026,586 [illegible] employed in and about the mines amounted in the aggregate to 475,829 persons. Of these 382,979 were employed underground, and 92,350, of whom 4,956 where females, above ground; thus showing, as compared with the respective numbers employed during the year 1877, a decrease of 19,062, viz., 18,640 males and 422 females. Ireland can boast of 31 mines in active operation, and employs in her collieries 1,222, and in her metalliferous mines 1,519 persons, showing, as compared with the previous return, a diminution of 26 employés at the collieries and 526 at the other mines. This great diminution in the number of persons employed at the metalliferous mines is mainly attributable to the extreme depression in the copper and iron pyrites trade. The output from the Irish collieries during 1878 amounted to a little over 122,000 tons, being a decrease of about 18,000 tons, as compared with the preceding year Taking the four provinces into which Ireland is divided, we find that Connaught produced 6,456, Leinster 74,474, Munster 28,714, and Ulster 12,407 tons of coal. The average yield per person in Ireland was only 103 tons, whereas in Lancashire, in which the seams of coal are much thicker, the yearly tale of each hewer averages no less than 292 tons. The prospects of the other metalliferous mines of Ireland—in nearly all of which there was a diminution in the amount of produce raised—are by no means encouraging. The Irish metalliferous mines languish for want of capital and directing skill, and with reference to iron pyrites, which form the staple mineral produce of the province of Leinster, the trade may for the present be said to be almost annihilated, the Spanish mines, with their great and practically unlimited resources, having quite driven their Irish competitors out of the field.

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